

BLACKBURN
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L R E P O R T
for 1958.

R. C. WEBSTER.
Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. WHITE.
Public Health Inspector.
Meat and Food Inspector.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

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Medical Officer of Health:

R. C. WEBSTER, B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

G. R. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I.

42 Wellington Street (St. John's),

Blackburn.

19th January, 1960.

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year 1959.

A fact of great importance is the change in the population of the area. The sharp increase in population is due to the migration of town dwellers into the rural area which will undoubtedly continue and indeed may increase. The active steps which the council has taken to develop housing and the facilities associated with housing are playing a significant role in the development of the district.

Much of the population in the district is rather older than average for the whole country and this is reflected in the somewhat lower birth rate than average and in the fact that the main causes of death were those associated with advancing age.

The district tends to have a continuing high incidence of dysentery since this disease is notoriously a scourge of institutions, particularly those which hold persons of low mentality. Fortunately the disease is one with a very low death rate. The fact that no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year is a testimonial to the milk supply. One of the principal problems which faces the district is the lack of adequate water supplies in a few areas, but particularly in the case of Tockholes; the Council and its officials have given this matter active consideration, but geographical difficulties make the cost of a water supply prohibitively high. A solution was put forward which might have met certain of the difficulties but this was vigorously opposed in the parish and was not proceeded with.

The County Council has developed its clinic services in the District. There are now clinics at Tockholes and Mellor, in addition to the two at Feniscowles and Whalley which already exist.

I would like to thank the Council for its active co-operation in all measures for public health during the year and to express my thanks to my fellow officials and particularly to the Clerk of the Council and to Mr. White, the Senior Public Health Inspector, for their friendliness and help throughout the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

R. C. WEBSTER.

Medical Officer of Health.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF

THE AREA

Area in Acres	19,469
Rateable Value (31st March, 1959) ..	£153,017
Estimated Product of ld. Rate	£635
Population, Census 1951	13,245
Resident Population, mid-1958 Registrar-General's Estimate)	13,990
Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population ..	11.2
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Population ..	13.9

Blackburn Rural District lies to the North, West and South of the County Borough of Blackburn. The larger parishes, which are adjacent to Blackburn, are urban in character, although they still retain their separate community life. Employment in these parishes is chiefly paper making, cotton weaving and spinning. The rest of the area is dotted with small villages situated in either the picturesque and fertile valley of the Ribble or in the bleak moorland areas South of Blackburn. Most of this area is given over to pasture and meadow land, with some 360 farms devoted entirely to stock raising and the production of milk.

The trend of town dwellers to move into the rural area is increasing. The population of the area has increased 22% in the last 25 years and the rate now exceeds 1.5% per year.

In the post-war years, the Council have developed Housing Estates in parishes where industrial employment is available. Water mains, sewers and Sewage Works have been extended and improved to serve these Estates, also to provide for private development and to ensure the most modern amenities for present and future residents of the district.

Vital Statistics

There were 166 live births and 180 deaths from all causes registered during 1958. The birth rate increased from 13.3 to 13.9 per 1,000 population (England and Wales 16.4). The death rate decreased from 11.7 to 11.2 per 1,000 population (England and Wales 11.7). The low birth rate is explained by the fact that much of the population is made up of retired persons.

The main causes of death were heart disease, cancer and vascular disease of the nervous system.

Infectious Diseases

There were 184 cases of infectious diseases (including 5 cases of tuberculosis) notified during the year. The largest numbers were of measles (74) and dysentery (75). It would appear from school attendance returns that many children reported as absent because of measles and whooping cough are not officially notified. There were 18 cases of scarlet fever and these were mild in type. Of 75 cases of dysentery notified, 70 were institutional.

Tuberculosis

There were 5 new cases notified in 1958 compared with 7 in 1957. All of these were pulmonary in type (4 females - 1 male). There were 5 deaths in 1958. At the end of December there were 68 cases on the register as compared with 72 for 1957.

Housing

306 houses have been erected by the Council and 339 by private enterprise since the end of the war. At the close of the year, there were no Council Houses in course of erection. An examination of the applications for Council Houses reveals that the Housing Programme has caught up with most priority cases.

Water Supplies

The Public Health Inspector points out that 8% of the houses in the district have no piped supplies of water, and, having regard to the special difficulties of a rural area with many isolated houses, this is a satisfactory over-all picture. There are, however, some areas where the position is unsatisfactory, namely, the parish of Tockholes, which has no piped supply, and parts of the parishes of Livesey and Pleasington, where, although they have piped water, the private supplies fail during extreme drought. One cannot see that it is possible to bring public mains to some of these places at any reasonable cost.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of this Act.

Local Health Services

The Public Health Services provided by the Lancashire County Council are controlled locally by Divisional Health Committees composed of local representatives. Blackburn Rural District lies in Health Division No.5, and the office of the Medical Officer of Health is undertaken together with that of Divisional Medical Officer, who operates both the County Council's Public Health and School Medical Services.

The Nursing Staff includes Health Visitors, School Nurses, Midwives and District Nurses. The provision of Clinics for a rural area, with a scattered population, presents special difficulties. 4 of the parishes have Child Welfare Clinics and Specialist Clinics are available in adjacent urban areas.

Ambulance Services - The area is adequately covered by ambulances from Great Harwood, Darwen and Blackburn.

Child Welfare Clinics - Where mothers may attend with their children for medical examination and for the purchase of infant welfare foods, are held as follows:-

Tockholes (Chapel)	Alternate Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Feniscowles (Mission Hall)	Tuesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Mellor (Baptist Church Hall)	Alternate Wednesday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Whalley (Methodist School)	Monday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)
Darwen (Civic Health Centre, Union Street)	Monday and Thursday afternoons (2.0 p.m.)

Specialist Treatment - Facilities are available for Specialist examination and treatment of children suffering from eye defects, diseases of ear, nose and throat, orthopaedic defects, for treatment by artificial sunlight or child guidance. Children are first seen at Child Welfare or Minor Ailment Clinics or at School Medical Inspections and the appropriate arrangements are made.

Midwives - The Midwives serving the area are as follows:-

Miss F. I. Grundy, District Nurses' Home, Branch Road, Mellor.	Mellor 313
Miss M. I. Lytle, 19 Calder Avenue, Billington.	Whalley 3113
District Nurses' Home, 58/62 Bolton Road, Darwen.	Darwen 1352

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1958

	Total	Males	Females
Live Births - Legitimate	161	76	85
Illegitimate	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	166	78	88
Live Births per 1000 population		Blackburn R.D.C.	England & Wales
Crude Rate		11.9	-
Adjusted Rate		13.9	16.4
	Total	Males	Females
Still Births - Legitimate	4	1	3
		Blackburn R.D.C.	England & Wales
Still birth rate per 1000 live and still births		23.5	21.6
Total Live and Still Births	<u>170</u>		
Infant Deaths under 1 year of age	Total	Males	Females
Legitimate	2	1	1
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age			
Legitimate	1	-	1
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births		Blackburn R.D.C.	England & Wales
Total		18.1	22.5
Legitimate		12.4	
Illegitimate		200.0	
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1000 live births		6.0	16.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		3.0	
Maternal Deaths		Nil	
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births		Nil	
Mortality rates 1000 estimated population -			
Total (all forms)			
Crude rate		12.9	
Adjusted rate		11.2	11.7
Respiratory Tuberculosis		0.29	0.09
Malignant neoplasms, etc.		1.93	2.12

CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Causes</u>	100	80	180
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	2	4
2. Other Tuberculosis diseases	1	-	1
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	3	2	5
11. " " lung	3	2	5
12. " " breast	-	3	3
13. " " uterus	-	-	-
14. " " others	8	5	13
15. Leukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	1	-	1
17. Lesions of nervous system	15	15	30
18. Coronary disease, Angina	26	6	32
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	4	7
20. Other heart diseases	10	10	20
21. Other circulatory diseases	1	-	1
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	5	8	13
24. Bronchitis	2	4	6
25. Other respiratory diseases	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	1	2	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortions	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32. Other diseases	12	17	29
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	1	-	1
35. Suicide	2	-	2
36. Homicide	-	-	-

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Total cases at all ages	Under 1					5-9			10-14		15-24		25 and over		Age unknown
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	18	-	-	1	2	6	3	4	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	-
Measles	74	2	3	2	6	11	42	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2	1	1	4	4	2
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	75	-	1	-	-	4	14	29	27	14	27	29	27	27	27	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	179	2	3	3	7	14	53	24	35	36	36	35	35	36	36	2

Tuberculosis

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1958

<u>Age Periods</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	Resp.		Non-Resp.		Resp.		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Years								
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
45-64	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
Totals	4	1	0	0	2	2	1	0
<hr/>								
	5		0		4		1	

New Housing

Local Authority Houses

Position at 1st January, 1958

Pre-war - 80

Post-war - 306

Post-war Housing Programme, Total Proposed Houses 346

Houses erected by Local Authority during 1958 Nil

Houses under construction by Local Authority at end of 1958 Nil

Houses erected by private enterprise

Post-war to January, 1958 242

Completed during 1958 97

42 Wellington Street (St. John's),
Blackburn.

19th January, 1960

MR. CHAIRMAN, MADAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Tenth Annual Report, which covers the work of the Health Department for the year 1958. The report follows a similar pattern to previous years but I wish to refer to aspects of certain sanitary services:-

Cleansing A weekly collection of refuse is enjoyed by practically every householder in the area. The service is operated by a fleet of Dennis Municipal vehicles and in addition to the collection of house refuse, 447 pail closets are emptied weekly. A septic tank maintenance service is also provided. The salvage income is £2047 leaving a charge of £7500 on the rates (1/2d. rate). The only criticism that can be made of this service is that no refuse collection is made from farm houses.

Rodent Control During the year the free service to householders, and a 'cost' service to industry was extended to provide a "contract" service for farm premises. Sewers in the area are treated twice yearly and this year was the first occasion when the sewers were found to be free from infestation. I feel sure that if this service was universal, and if every occupier took advantage of the facilities, there would be no reason why rats could not be exterminated from the whole country.

Sewerage Three large schemes have been completed in recent years and there are now only 2 major schemes outstanding.

Water Supply One major scheme was carried out in 1954, but 8% of the area is still without a piped supply. This is not a very high percentage for a rural area, but I would point out that electricity has been made available to every one of these houses. The regionalisation of water undertakings is at present taking place, the next step should be to spread the cost of the provision of a mains supply for remaining houses over the whole of the areas of supply. Under existing legislation, rural authorities must pay the cost of providing mains to outlying villages.

Surely in these days of polythene piping every house should have a mains supply of water. If the cost of underground pipes to isolated villages is too high, why not above ground trunk mains to village storage tanks?

Housing Improvements At the time of writing this report there is every indication that the government grants available for improving housing will hasten the day when all properties have a water closet, bath and a hot and cold supply of water. A standard is being set in the latest Housing Acts before improvement grants are made, why shouldn't this be a legal requirement for all houses?

Food Premises Food Hygiene Regulations, Mechanisation, Prosperity and Competition are all factors which are quickly improving standards of hygiene in both small and large shops and factories.

Milk Supply In the North West all milk retailed is either pasteurised or certified free from tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is rapidly disappearing from dairy herds, in fact, in the smaller slaughterhouses the infection is rarely found in the carcase.

With these comments on environmental sanitation may I now acknowledge the friendly co-operation which exists with the Clerk of the Council, the Surveyor and Staff. May I also thank the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer for their consideration and continued encouragement in my numerous duties.

Yours faithfully,

G. R. WHITE.

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supplies

There are 4034 inhabited houses in the area, and, of these, only 314 (8%) have no internally piped supply - the majority being isolated properties, which could not be provided with piped water at any reasonable cost. A further 10% of the houses have private or estate piped supplies, the remaining 82% being supplied from public water mains.

The Council is not a 'statutory water undertaking', water being supplied by neighbouring authorities. Numerous large extensions to water mains have been carried out since the war, but the Council have had to pay the cost or guarantee revenue to the water suppliers.

Routine sampling of water from public mains is carried out and occasional checks are made of wells supplying private dwellings. During the year, 3 samples from public mains were submitted for bacteriological analysis, all were satisfactory. 1 sample from a private supply was analysed and found to be unsatisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage

There are 4 separate Sewage Disposal Works in the area, serving the major parts of the parishes of Livesey, Billington, Pleasington and Wilpshire and parts of Salesbury, Clayton-le-Dale, Eccleshill and Balderstone. Langho Colony is also served by these Works. The method of treatment adopted is by preliminary sedimentation, and sprinkler filtration.

A comprehensive scheme for extensions and new Sewage Disposal Works was prepared by the Council's Consultant Engineer in 1947 and approved in principle by the Council. The greater part of these improvements have either been completed or are in progress.

Billington, etc., Sewerage Scheme

A combined scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal for the Billington, Langho and Copster Green areas was put into operation during the year. It replaced three small sewage disposal works which would have had to be completely reconstructed and cut out the need for a fourth to serve the Copster Green area. The estimated final cost of the scheme is £126,000.

The new disposal works comprise: screening chamber, two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, two storm tanks, two percolating filters, two humus tanks and 16 sludge drying beds.

Mellor Sewerage Scheme

Stages I and II of the Council's re-sewering Scheme were completed during 1954 and Stage III which is a joint scheme with the Preston Rural District Council (estimated cost £26,500) was well in hand at the close of the year. This will complete the sewerage proposals for the parish of Mellor.

Pleasington Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

One of the major schemes outstanding is a proposal to abandon the Pleasington Disposal works which serves the parishes of Pleasington and Livesey and pump the sewage into the Blackburn Corporation Sewer which runs through the parish of Pleasington. This proposal is under consideration by the Council.

Public Cleansing Service

General Comments

The collection of house refuse in any area is hard and uncongenial work and in a rural area the cleansing staff have to walk many miles per day, often in adverse conditions of weather. In spite of this, and higher wages obtainable in industry, the householders in this area do enjoy a frequent and hygienic service. The efficiency of the service can be judged by the absence of any justifiable complaints by the public during the last few years and by the value of materials salvaged from the house refuse.

The Council operate modern refuse collecting vehicles, designed for municipal work, and the baling of waste paper is carried out with the use of an electrically operated machine. The workmen are provided with 3 sets of overalls each year and are also issued with donkey jackets and waterproof coats and leggings for inclement weather.

This progressive policy of the Council is attracting the employment of a better type of workman with the result that during the past 12 months there have been few changes in staff and work has gone on smoothly in the Cleansing Department.

Refuse Collection

The Council have 3 Dennis, side-loading refuse wagons, the oldest being purchased in 1948, and the work of the Department is assisted by a Ford Thames 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ ton truck.

In 1952, the Council instituted a weekly collection of refuse in all the most populated parts of the area, in lieu of a fortnightly collection, and, as new development necessitates alteration of schedules, further improvements are being made. During 1958 the weekly collection was extended to all but a few of the houses in the area. The refuse bins are collected from the back door steps of all houses, emptied into the wagons and returned to their position.

5 Contracts with private collectors, involving 100 houses, are still in operation in scattered localities. In all these cases, the roads are so bad that they are only traversable by farm tractors.

Refuse Disposal

There are 3 refuse tips in use in the area and a system of semi-controlled tipping is in operation. The term 'semi-controlled' is used because the supply of soil for adequate covering is almost unobtainable in this locality. Daily covering of refuse tips is effected by the use of furnace clinker from local factories.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal

During the year, there was a reduction of 19 pail closets, arising from closet conversion schemes, but the Council still collect nightsoil from 447 cottages scattered over the district. For many years, the Council have contributed a maximum grant of £15 towards pail closet conversions and the new sewerage schemes in progress will assist in further reducing the total number to be collected.

The Dennis Cesspool Emptier, with nightsoil attachment, which has been in use for 5 years, gives excellent service. The pail closets are emptied during the day and the contents disposed of through sewer manholes.

Emptying of Cesspools

There are several hundred cesspools and septic tanks in the area and only a few receive regular attention by householders. The Council undertake the emptying of these tanks at a charge of £2 for 600 gallons with an additional charge of £1 for each additional load. In order to encourage householders to enter into contracts with the Council to provide a yearly service it was resolved that the work be undertaken by agreement at 30/-d. per tank per year. 54 persons made requests for this service.

Salvaged Materials

Towards the end of the year it was not possible to dispose of scrap tins, consequently there was a slight decrease in the quantity of salvage reclaimed (total - 292 tons). It has been most noticeable during the last year or two, that many householders have discontinued keeping waste paper separate and the workmen have to sort out much of the waste paper from the refuse.

The value of salvaged materials fell during the year and there was a decrease of £374 in revenue. (Total revenue - £2,047)

Provision of Dustbins

The Council has not instituted a municipal dustbin scheme. Such a scheme could be provided at a cost of little more than a penny rate and would give a more hygienic and easier service to operate. Galvanised dustbins of a heavy pattern are purchased by the Council for re-sale to owners and householders in the area.

Rodent Control

A Rodent Operative is employed in the search for rats and the treatment of infestations found. In order to encourage the notification of rat infestation by owners or occupiers of private dwellings, the Council provide a free service. The Ministry of Agriculture contributes a 50% grant towards the cost of the treatment of sewers and private dwellings. A charge covering the whole of the cost, plus 20% for administrative purposes, was made for the work done on business premises.

During the year the Lancashire County Agricultural Committee discontinued a contract service for the treatment of rats on farms. As each contract expired the farmer was interviewed and offered a similar contract with the Council. 29 such contracts were entered into at an average charge of £5 per year.

As in previous years, the only locality where sewers are infested is Cherry Tree, (in the first few months of 1958 the sewers were found to be free from rats). This is, no doubt, caused by old sewers, the proximity of the canal and the industrial establishments. The banks of the Leeds and Liverpool canal had again become infested and a treatment was carried out.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

There are 2 licensed camping sites in the area, providing accommodation for a total of 78 non-residential caravans. 13 licenses were renewed during the year for individual caravans. Site standards have been adopted by the Council, requiring the provision of proper drainage, water supply and other communal facilities.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the area. 11 of these have a public mains supply of water. 3 of the schools have no proper drainage, consequently the sanitary accommodation comprises pail-closets. It is pleasing to record that 2 of these schools have proposals in hand for the installation of water-closets. There is a real need for the improvement of washing and dining facilities at most schools in the area. It is essential that this accommodation is as near perfection as possible, as it is during school life that a child can be trained and guided in the forming of good habits.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

There are 12 factory chimneys in the area and the managements of these factories were notified of the coming into operation of the Clean Air Act, 1957. After consultations with the owners, four of the factories, where furnaces had previously been hand fired, installed new plants. The types of firing at these twelve factories is as follows:-

Hand firing	2
Mechanical Stokers	7
Oil firing	3

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

There are 77 underground tanks in the area which are licenced by the Council for the storage of petrol. The Council have accepted the model code of practice for the licensing conditions and during the year 41 tanks which had been in use for 20 or more years were subjected to an air pressure test. 3 of the tanks were found to be defective and licences withdrawn. The Council have agreed to require the testing of tanks at the expiration of 20, 25, 30, 32, 34 etc., years.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Sampling

2 samples of milk were taken from retailers in the area and examined for cleanliness, in both cases were the results unsatisfactory. Notification was received of a case of undulant fever in a neighbouring district, arising from milk produced in this district. Individual samples were taken from each of 41 cows in the herd belonging to the retailer. Positive cultures for brucella abortus were obtained from 12 cows. Further investigation was being carried out at the end of the year. The producer-retailer was quite co-operative with the Council and agreed to have the milk supply pasteurised.

Ice-cream

There are 31 retailers' premises on the Council's register. In all cases, the ice-cream is wrapped and only 4 different makes are retailed.

Meat Inspection

All animals slaughtered for human consumption are inspected. Most of these were killed at a licensed Slaughter-house, which is attached to the farm buildings of an Institution within the district.

Other Food Preparing Premises

Priority of inspection has always been given to the preparation and handling of meat, ice-cream and milk.

It is most difficult for a small authority to secure the necessary improvements to all its food shops within the first year or two, and I have found that better results can be obtained, in the long run, by tackling a few shops at a time and using the example set by one proprietor as a means to secure improvement in others.

Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district:-

General Grocers and Provision Dealers	40
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	2
Fishmongers	-
Meat Shops	6
Bakers	5
Fried Fish Shops	2
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Etc.	4
Licensed Premises, Canteens, Cafes, Etc.	44

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING
THE YEAR IN CONNECTION WITH SANITARY
AND OTHER WORK

Inspections under the Public Health Act	297
Inspections under the Housing Acts	172
Inspections and re-visits to Moveable Dwellings	29
Visits to Infectious Disease Cases	8
Rooms Disinfected	3
Inspections of Dairies and Milk Sampling	16
Inspections of Slaughterhouses	56
Inspections of Meat Shops	11
Inspections of Bakehouses	5
Inspections of Provisions Shops	22
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	2
Inspections of Ice-Cream Premises	15
Inspections of Restaurant Kitchens	9
Inspections of Licensed Premises	2
Inspections of Factories (other than Bakehouses)	45
Inspections of Schools	1
Inspections in connection with School Meals Service	1
Inspections in connection with Scavenging Schemes	658
Inspections of Drains	379
Inspections in connection with Water Supplies	52
Inspections under Petroleum Acts	25
Inspections in connection with Rodent Control	302
Smoke Observations	25
Inspections under Pet Animals Act	-
Inspections under Rent Acts	12
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Total	2147
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CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1	21	45	171	50
Number inspected	1	21	45	171	50

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	1	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	11	17	92	9
Percentage diseased other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	52%	40%	54%	26%

Tuberculosis Only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-

Cysticercosis

No evidence found

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

1. Inspections of dwelling-houses during this year:-

(1) (a) Total no. of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	110
(b) No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	376
(2) Dwelling-houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:	
(a) No. found during year	-
(b) Total no. (or estimated no.) existing at end of year	203
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	36

2. Houses Demolished:-

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-		
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	-		
Not in Clearance Areas:			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	6	3
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-		
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-		
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-		

3. Unfit Houses Closed:-

	Number
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	3
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-

4. Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied:-

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority	72	
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	-	3
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	-	

HOUSING ACT, 1936 : PARTS II AND III
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954 : SECTION I
Required Form of Proposals

Local AuthorityBLACKBURN.RURAL.DISTRICT.COUNCIL.....

CountyLANCASTER.....

Total number of permanent dwellings in the local authority's area ..3818

Part 1. The total problem

- (i) Estimated number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under section 11 or section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 270
- (ii) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in (i)... ..10

Part 2. Orders already made, etc.

- (iii) Number of houses in (i) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authorityNIL
- (iv) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operativeNIL

Part 3. Action in the first five years

- (v) Number of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five yearsNIL
- (vi) Number of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister59
- (vii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v), and (vi) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodationNIL
- (viii) Number of houses under (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) to be demolished in five years59
- (ix) Number of houses (including those already comprised in operative demolition orders) to be demolished in the five years as a result of action under section 11 of the Housing Act, 193652

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	From Public Mains		From Private Supplies	
	Direct to houses		e.g. wells, springs etc.	
	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population	No. of dwelling-houses	No. of population
1. Balderstone	89	271	34	102
2. Billington	680	3879	90	234
3. Clayton-le-Dale	230	654	9	26
4. Dinckley	22	76	4	12
5. Eccleshill	119	328	9	24
6. Livesey	911	2450	93	254
7. Mellor	388	1194	57	171
8. Osbaldeston	51	190	10	32
9. Pleasington	130	417	49	155
10. Ramsgreave	249	694	41	114
11. Salesbury	110	285	9	23
12. Tockholes	-	-	140	348
13. Wilpshire	382	1725	24	70
14. Yate & Pickup Bank	30	69	83	193
Total -				
Whole District	3391	12232	652	1758

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE DISTRICT

Privy Middens	Nil
Pail Closets	447
Ashpits	Nil
No. of Premises with Fresh Water Closets	3635
No. of Houses with Waste Water Closets	55
No. of Premises with Moveable Ashbins	3728
Pail Closets converted into Fresh Water Closets	19

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Maintenance Treatments

First Half Year - 1958

MAY (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Liquid Paraffin and Paranitrophenol)

Manholes baited 55

Manholes showing prebait 'take' NIL

Second Half Year - 1958

(a) OCTOBER - Test Baiting with Sausage Rusk

Manholes baited 50

Manholes showing complete 'take' 6

(b) OCTOBER (Warfarin, Oatmeal, Liquid Paraffin and
Paranitrophenol)

Manholes baited 6

Manholes showing complete 'take' 6

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for the Year ending 31st March, 1959

	Local Authority Properties	Dwelling- houses	Agricultural Premises	Business Premises	Totals
No. of properties in District	37	3,640	352	236	4,265
No. of properties inspected					
(a) As a result of complaint	-	41	3	2	46
(b) Routine inspections	18	23	33	9	83
Total inspections and routine visits	24	66	91	30	211
No. found infested by rats					
(a) Major infestation	-	-	2	-	2
(b) Minor infestation	5	30	27	6	68
No. found infested by mice	1	15	2	4	22
No. of infested premises treated by Council	6	45	29	10	90
Total No. of treatments carried out	8	47	85	28	168

Public Cleansing

The following figures summarise the amount of refuse collected by direct labour and contractors during the year:-

<u>Visits to Premises</u>	<u>Pans Emptied</u>	<u>Bins Emptied</u>	<u>Loads</u>	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>
185,861	23,464	162,397	2,002	5,184	15	-

Salvage

The following weights of salvaged materials were collected and sold during the year:-

<u>Materials</u>	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	<u>T.</u>	<u>C.</u>	<u>Q.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Paper	150	16	1	-	1291	6	-
Kitchen Waste	37	-	2	-	167	3	3
Textiles	5	10	-	23	127	9	9
Non-Ferrous Metals	-	11	1	3	45	14	10
Scrap Iron	98	2	-	-	415	10	6
	292	-	-	26	£2047	4	4
Profit on Dustbins for the year					24	17	6
	292	-	-	26	£2072	1	10

Emptying of Cesspools and Septic Tanks

<u>No. of Loads</u>	<u>No. of Gallons</u>	<u>Revenue</u>		
		<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
106	63,600	158	10	-

TONNAGE AND REVENUE FROM SALVAGE COLLECTED BY
BLACKBURN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL CLEANSING DEPARTMENT

SALVAGE	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Waste Paper	72	86	108	90	115	116	126	139	156	151
Kitchen Waste	59	56	58	53	49	53	48	41	38	37
Rags	4	4	8	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
Non-Ferrous Metals	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1
Scrap Iron	-	-	39	51	70	91	103	126	112	98
Jam Jars	-	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	$135\frac{1}{4}$	149	$217\frac{1}{2}$	$203\frac{1}{2}$	$241\frac{1}{2}$	267	284	312	312	292
REVENUE	£745	£950	£2,600	£1,717	£1,508	£1,821	£2,136	£2,373	£2,421	£2,047

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following table shows visits made to factories in connection with the health provisions of the Act:-

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	2	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	33	43	3	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	3	12	12	4	-	3
Total		47	57	7	-	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following table gives the number of factories in which defects were found:-

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were in- stituted	M/c line No.
		Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspec- tor	By H.M. Inspec- tor		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) -							
(a) Insufficient	9	5	4	-	3	-	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	2	2	-	1	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total	60	7	6	-	4	-	60

